COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 5, No. 4 October 26, 1968

RECEIVED NOV 4 1968

President Praises Top Contributors To Cost Reduction

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford was host to President Johnson at the Pentagon at ceremonies honoring individuals and organizations in DOD's Cost Reduction and Management Improvement Program.

During his remarks, President Johnson said, "Your Department has demonstrated that it can manage immense sums of money, that it can capably direct gigantic programs of procurement and it can faithfully administer the affairs of millions of servicemen and civilian employees—and you have shown that you can do all of these things and do them efficiently."

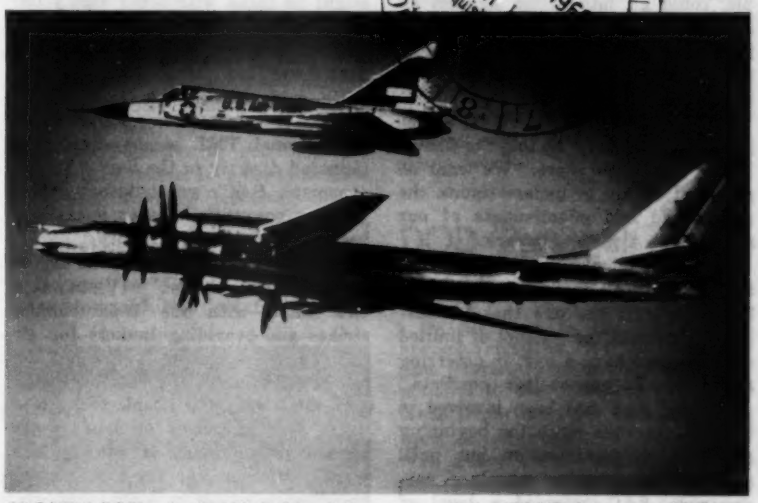
Secretary Clifford reported to the President on Oct. 3 that more than 27,000 verified management improvement actions resulted in cost reductions of more than $1.2 billion under the regular program in FY68.

He also said that additional savings of more than $500 million were achieved in FY68 under a separate program, Project MACONOMY in Vietnam, initiated by Gen. W. C. Westmoreland and carried forward by Gen. Creighton W. Abrams.

At the ceremony, President Johnson presented citations to 10 individuals and to representatives of six organizations that contributed significantly to the cost reduction program during FY68. It was one of the highlights of Cost Reduction Week which was observed this month to honor the thousands of Defense employees who have contributed to cost reduction actions since inception of the program in 1962.

In commenting on the concept that only business corporations knew how

(Continued on Page 3)



CLOSE LOOK—An F-102 fighter-interceptor of the USAF Aerospace Defense Command (ADC) takes a close look at a Russian Tupolev TU-20 "Bear" bomber over international waters off the coast of North America. ADC's primary mission includes frequent intercepts of unknown aircraft.

Sec. Rusk Outlines U.S. Contributions Toward Progress in Southeast Asia

During the first few years after World War II a remarkable transformation occurred in South and East Asia which contributed to rising confidence in the future by the free nations in that part of the world.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk said this transformation encompassed such basis elements as economic and social progress, increased political stability and the expansion of political democracy, substantial success in repelling Communist aggression and subversion, the growth of regional and subregional cooperation, and the conspicuous failures of the Chinese Communist regime.

Addressing the Far-East America Council of Commerce and Industry in New York, Oct. 7, Secretary Rusk said "this closing of ranks among peoples of diverse cultures over a vast area holds great hope for them, and for peace of the world."

Discussing United States contributions to the progress in South and East Asia and the Western Pacific since World War II, Secretary Rusk outlined the following:

"First was our support of self-determination for the peoples of Asia. And let us not forget that the first Asian possession of the Western nation to become independent was the Philippines.

"A second fundamental contribution was the decision made by President Truman to make a peace of reconciliation with Japan. Since then our government and that of the new democratic Japan have developed a close working partnership based upon mutual respect. We are proud of that

(Continued on Page 7)

Gen. Holloway Details SAC Role in Non-Nuclear Conflict

A very large proportion of the Strategic Air Command's 1000-plus missiles, more than 600 long-range bombers and more than 175,000 people, could go into action against an attacker almost instantly, day or night, 365 days a year, Gen. Bruce K. Holloway, SAC Commander-in-Chief, said in Los Angeles Oct. 8.

"This is the best advertised secret in military history," he told the Chamber of Commerce there. "We want no potential enemy to underestimate the size, speed and effectiveness of our response to a nuclear attack."

General Holloway said this is the best-known face of SAC, "but a less known face is the one that increasingly influences the conduct of limited war and may have a part in deterring future small, non-nuclear conflicts."

He said SAC has been involved in the Vietnam war since the beginning of the U.S. participation but until mid-1965 was playing largely a passive role. SAC provided a level of nuclear superiority that prevented any outside supporter of North Vietnam from increasing the scale of the war to a point where we and our allies might be faced with some highly unsatisfactory alternatives. "That SAC role of keeping a lid on escalation continues."

He said on June 18, 1965, SAC's nuclear bombers—now loaded with conventional TNT bombs—first participated directly in the war. "Almost overnight, SAC's great, latent potential for conventional war operations became a functioning reality."

The SAC commander went on to say SAC participates in Vietnam in two ways—with the B-52 bomber strikes and providing tankers for air refueling of both the B-52s and the tactical fighters of the 7th Air Force.

"I know very few people today who argue that airpower or land power or sea power alone is winning the war in Vietnam, or for that matter could win the war singe-handedly. But, in the opinion of many field commanders, the unique characteristics of the B-52 have made it the most effective weapon system used in Vietnam."

He pointed out that the B-52 has a long range capability, can find and strike targets in any kind of weather both day and night and is very accurate in bombing. "More than 99 percent of the vast tonnage dropped by our B-52s has been in the designated area in which bombs must hit." He also mentioned that another asset is the tremendous bomb load. The B-52 can carry 108 bombs internally and externally for a 30-ton payload."

In speaking of the tanker operations, General Holloway said, "The crews of these tankers are among the unsung heroes of the war. Without the KC-135 tanker support, it would have been impossible for the fighters to hit the majority of high priority targets, or their loads of ordnance or time over target would have been reduced to a level of operational ineffectiveness."

He pointed out that at the end of July 1968, the KC-135 had flown 68,000 refueling sorties and had yet to miss their rendezvous point for a scheduled refueling. "They have off-loaded more than three billion pounds of fuel to bombers and fighters in their four years of operations in Southeast Asia and we are extremely proud of that record."

He then asked the question, what does SAC's Southeast Asia experience imply for the future of Strategic Air Command? "In broad terms, it seems

(Continued on Page 6)

USAREUR VISIT—Adm. Waldemar F. A. Wendt (center), Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, paid his first visit to USAREUR and Seventh Army Headquarters, Heidelberg, Germany, Oct. 11. Capt. Daniel R. Perry (left), Honor Guard Commander, and Gen. James H. Polk, Commander in Chief, USAREUR and Seventh Army, escort Adm. Wendt to inspect the Honor Guard.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Published weekly by Armed Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).

LBJ Makes Cost Reduction Awards (Continued from Page 1)

to be efficient and not the government, President Johnson said, "If that were ever true, it is not now. And one reason that it is not now is because of what you have done, each of you, here in this great Department of Defense.

"Today, the people from business corporations come here to your department to study your managerial methods."

He pointed out that this is the third year in a row when the savings from employee suggestions have gone above the $100 million mark. Also that the savings for FY68 exceeded $1.2 billion, some $177 million more than the goal that was established for this year.

"So today, here with your nation looking on—on behalf of all the nation's taxpayers—and I am one of them—your President has come to congratulate you."

He said that these savings were accomplished because individual men and women, in every branch and division of DOD "made it their personal business and their personal goal and objective to get their job done a little better. It is the individual employee, thinking creatively about his own work, who gets the real results in a project like this."

He went on to say, "Why have you done this job? Not just for the paycheck. Not just for the satisfaction of working with more than four million other human beings, but the reason that you have excelled and the reason that you have written a record of which you and your descendents can always be proud, is because, I believe, you love America.

"So, as your President—and as your Commander-in-Chief — I have proudly come here this morning to salute you."

NEW WAR ROOM—Maj. Gen. Kelley B. Lemmon Jr., CG, U.S. Army Alaska (USARAL), tries out the emergency action console in the newly-opened "War Room" at USARAL headquarters, Ft. Richardson, Alaska. The console provides direct-line communication between Ft. Richardson, Ft. Wainwright, Ft. Greeley and the Department of the Army. Standing by is Lt. Col. Forest G. Crittenden, Chief, USARAL Plans and Operations Division.

DOD 'Personal Team' Gets Presidential Praise

On his visit to the Pentagon to present citations for Cost Reduction efforts, President Johnson gave plaudits to the personnel of the Defense Department for their every day work on his behalf.

In a few short remarks following the ceremony he said, "I want to conclude this visit by saying thank you to the people of the Defense Department who make possible the President's communications, who contribute a great deal to the good food that he eats, who preserve his health wherever he is, and who finally transport him anywhere, any time, on time.

"I know that no President has ever been served as efficiently. I have flown around the world in 59 hours. I have met with 15 heads of state and I have not been one minute late. How the Air Force, the Army, the Navy and Marines—all of whom played their part—could have done that so efficiently, so thoroughly coordinated, I have never understood.

"From the time I wake up in the morning, when one of the mess boys may present me my breakfast, until the time my plane touches down in some distant place, I have never felt so secure and I know I have never been in more competent hands.

"So, sometime I am going to have my own little ceremony for the communications, the health, the food and the transport people, because they are a great outfit. Thank you."

Misconceptions About U.S. Foreign Policy

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE AND THE COMMUNIST WORLD

Secretary of State Dean Rusk recently discussed "some of the myths, some of the ghosts, some of the misconceptions and misunderstandings which surround some of the great issues of our current period."

Below are excerpts from his September 12 address at New Haven, Conn.

First, I would like to call your attention to the comment that there must have been somehow some tacit understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States with respect to Czechoslovakia.

It has been alleged that there must have been some "spheres of influence" agreement between us; that perhaps there was "an arrangement" made at the Yalta Conference; that perhaps the Soviets acted in Czechoslovakia with some "carte blanche" from the United States; that we concurred with or connived in that aggression.

Now these are absurd accusations, without a shred of truth in them.

Spheres of Influence

The United States has not entered into any spheres of influence agreements or understandings with anyone anywhere in the world. And one of the reasons why we have not is that we do not see the concept of spheres of influence consistent with the possibilities of maintaining the peace of the world.

One would have to decide first who are to be the master races who are to exercise spheres of influence. And who, then, are to be the subordinate peoples who are to be subject to those spheres of influence; and then how can you curb the rivalry of those great powers as they struggle with each other about spheres of influence?

We tried to put that kind of talk permanently behind us when the United Nations Charter was written in 1945. We tried to establish the notion that every nation, large and small, is entitled to certain basic rights under the Charter, rights of national existence and right to be free from aggression, right to determine its own internal affairs, the right to shape its own destiny so long as it, itself, did not threaten the peace of the world.

Yalta Declaration on Europe

And there was no discussion of spheres of influence at Yalta. The Declaration on Liberated Europe which was adopted there was the exact opposite of this notion. It provided for tripartite participation by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, in assisting the liberated states of Eastern Europe to set up interim governments in which all democratic elements were to be represented. And it provided for free elections.

Now it is true that Europe is divided, but this is because the Soviet Union, in violation of its pledges at Yalta, used force and the threat of force from its occupying armies to impose Communist regimes on Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet zone of Germany.

The Soviet Union has in fact, with the Red Army, established and maintained by force in Eastern Europe, a sphere not of influence but of dominance.

Now, we recognize the reality of the Soviet military position and the existence of the Warsaw Pact. President Johnson, like President Eisenhower, recognized that there was little we could do—through the use of military force—to assist any of those countries without automatically engaging in general war with the Soviet Union.

Our military commitment in Europe, through NATO, came after the lowering of the iron curtain in Central Europe. It is strictly a defensive treaty, and certainly we claim no sphere of influence in Western Europe.

When France chose to withdraw its forces from the NATO command, and to require all foreign military headquarters and troops to leave France, the other 14 members of NATO complied. And certainly they never individually or collectively dreamed of trying to impose any government or economic system on the French people.

Invasion of Czechoslovakia

Nor did we in any way indicate that we would ignore an invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces.

On the contrary, ahead of time, through Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, I strongly protested the Soviet charges of complicity by the United States in any endeavor to overthrow socialism in Czechoslovakia. For it seemed to be a charge that could be used as a pretext for a military move against that country. And I expressed the hope that Moscow was under no illusion whatever about the attitudes of the United States and our deep-rooted commitment to self-determination.

Let me comment very briefly on the notion that . . . if we somehow weren't tied down in Vietnam, we might have done more about Czechoslovakia, that somehow Vietnam muted our voice in Czechoslovakia.

Now I don't know anyone, who has made that point, who wanted to go to general war with the Soviet Union about Czechoslovakia. So this, I take it, is not a military proposition.

But on the political side, I would propose that just the opposite is the case. There is all the difference in the world between an attempt to use force to permit the people of a country to have their own government and shape their own future—Vietnam—and an attempt to use military force to deny to the people of the country an opportunity to have their own government and to shape their own future—Czechoslovakia.

The fact that we are concerned about freedom in Southeast Asia, it would seem to me, adds to the seriousness and the persuasiveness of our voice where freedom is in challenge elsewhere.

Monolithic Communism

There is a good deal of discussion about monolithic communism; and here we get it from both directions.

There are those who say: Why doesn't the State Department recognize that communism is no longer monolithic? And then there are some who say: Since communism is no longer monolithic it is no longer a threat.

The State Department has for many, many years been calling attention to the differences within the Communist world. I myself have made a number of speeches on the subject of why we treat different Communist countries differently; why we have sought legislation to put us in a position to treat different Communist countries differently; why we have tried not to pursue a policy of total hostility toward all countries just because they call themselves Socialist or Communist.

Let's be just a little careful about this notion that because there is no longer a monolith somehow there is no longer danger.

All of the Communist countries that I know, whatever their differences among themselves, seem to be committed to the world revolution. They may differ about under whose leadership; they may differ in terms of prudence, strategy, militancy, tactics. But they all agree that an international structure of Socialist countries should replace the kind of world system which is described in the United Nations Charter.

They have been dangerous, they can be dangerous, and at given times some of them are dangerous. So we should not be quarreling among ourselves about words on that particular subject.

U.S. Not World's Policeman

Then there are some who say, let's don't be the world's policeman. Well, in fact, we are not the world's policeman, we have not chosen to be; no one has elected us to be; we do not have the capacity to be.

In a count of the disputes and the situations involving the use of force or the threat of force, since the end of World War II, one can recount about 400 disputes of that character. And we have been involved in a small handful of them in various parts of the world.

Wherever there is a chance for diplomacy to operate by direct contact between the parties; wherever there is a regional organization such as in Africa or Latin America which can resolve problems; wherever there is a situation in which the United Nations can plan an effective role, the United States fully supports all of these efforts to find answers without our direct participation.

Now it is true that since we are the strongest, the richest power in the world, that our influence counts for something—not everything, but something. And therefore we do have opportunities and responsibilities to do what we can short of direct involvement to prevent crises or to help resolve them if they come.

We are not the world's policeman. But we, as a nation, have decided that our own security requires us to take an active part in collective security arrangements in those areas which we have determined to be vital to our own security.

When it became apparent that the veto would make it impossible for the Security Council of the United Nations to carry out the responsibilities originally intended for it under the Charter of the U.N., the United States in the following decade then entered into treaties of alliance in this hemisphere, across the Atlantic, and across the Pacific.

We didn't do it through philanthropy or altruism; we did it because there was a considered and sober judgment, by those carrying responsibility for the safety of this nation, that the safety of our allies was vital to our own security.

U.S. Supports "Revolution"

I have sometimes heard it said that the State Department is interested only in avoiding change, that we should support revolutionary movement abroad.

I would suggest to you that the most powerful and explosive political idea in the world today is—guess what—"governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." I would suggest that the most explosive revolutionary example in the world today in economic and social matters is this great nation of ours—40 years ago with two-thirds of its territory underdeveloped, if we were using modern terms.

What this country believes and what this country does cannot help but be revolutionary, both as a matter of policy and as a matter of example.

Small wonder that some of those who steal the good words of our vocabulary—"people," "democracy"—imagine calling some of these regimes the "Peoples Democracy of such-and-such-a-place"—those who would steal these great words understand that these words mean something of great power to people all over the world. And they try to pervert them for the reactionary regimes of totalitarianism, whatever labels they might use.

SAC Deterrence

(Continued from Page 2)

to me that SAC now is firmly established as a dual-purpose force with critical missions in both the nuclear and conventional—or general war and limited war—areas.

"Our first priority mission is, and will continue to be, deterrence of nuclear war. SAC's second priority limited-war mission is to provide an order of fast reacting, conventional firepower that isn't obtainable in any other way.

"We need to maintain a position of strategic superiority. To me this means strategic forces—that will assure unacceptable damage to any nation that attacks us; that will guarantee a ratio of surviving population and industry favorable to the United States; and, that will leave the military balance in our favor after a nuclear exchange. These are basic to an adequate deterrent.

"Whether Vietnam will be followed by other communist-supported wars, no one can say. All of us, and for that matter most people everywhere, would like to see a completely peaceful world.

"In many ways it is a more dangerous world than that of a decade, or even five years ago, but loosening up of the international power structure probably is a necessary step to the community of free and cooperating nations we hope to see some day.

"I believe the spectrum of deterrence must be extended from the range of nuclear wars to include conventional conflicts of every degree. That can be done only if the United States lends its great moral, economic and military strength to the nucleus of international cooperation that exists today.

"The people of SAC can contribute mightily to this worthy cause, not only by making nuclear war infeasible but by continually helping to improve the capability of the U.S., to respond effectively to the special problem of dealing with small wars.

"So, for every man and woman in the Strategic Air Command, war must remain our skill, though peace is our profession."

COMMUNICATIONS TEST—USCGC Glacier, largest of the Coast Guard's icebreakers, will carry satellite communications equipment into Antarctic waters this winter for testing.

Coast Guard Icebreaker Will Assist In Satellite Communications Tests

Satellite communications equipment in the areas of tele-communications, navigation and weather will be tested aboard the Coast Guard cutter Glacier as she moves into the Antarctic waters this winter.

The Glacier, largest of the United States icebreakers, is a veteran of 13 South Pole voyages. She is commanded by Capt. Eugene E. McCory.

On board will be a duplicate of satellite terminals developed for use in the Department of Defense LES-6 communications relay program which was recently put into orbit aboard a Titan III-C.

The broad objective of the winter tests is to prove the feasibility of satellite communications with units in the Antarctic region and having an immediate purpose of evaluating propagation characteristics from polar regions where auroral and other electromagnetic disturbances frequently play havoc with conventional communication links.

The satellite communications terminal will have the capability of handling 100 words per minute two-way teletype traffic utilizing digital modulation techniques. The installation will include a 60-watt UHF transmitter, a power amplifier to generate a 1-kilowatt output, a receiver, modulator-demodulator, antenna, control units page printer, keyboard, tape reader and tape reperforator.

The LES-6 program is designed to provide an operational test of satellite relay for communications between widely dispersed tactical units, including aircraft, surface ships, submarines and ground vehicles.

The 310-foot Glacier has been modified to serve both as an icebreaker and an oceanographic vessel. In company with two other icebreakers, its initial mission will be to penetrate McMurdo Sound at the beginning of the antarctic summer to resupply U.S. Naval Support Forces there.

She will carry some 16 scientists and full equipment to take deep core samples from the antarctic bottom, engage in bottom photography, obtain specimens of Antarctic marine life and other oceanographic assignments.

Following the McMurdo penetration, the Glacier will conduct the second comprehensive survey of the Weddell Sea. The first was in the early part of this year.

Progress in Southeast Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

relationship and pleased to see Japan taking on larger responsibilities for the economic progress of Free Asia and in the world arena.

"Another contribution has been our economic and technical assistance to the less developed nations—massive in the case of India and Pakistan, and large, in proportion to population, in other nations of East Asia. Despite mistakes or failures here and there, this assistance has produced results—economic results which in turn have contributed to constructive political results.

"A fourth contribution—the most costly but the most vital—has been the defense of the security of the free nations of East Asia and the Western Pacific, including: (1) Our armed resistance to the attack against the Republic of Korea; (2) Our defensive alliances: SEATO, (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization), ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States), and bilateral mutual defense treaties with Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, and the Philippines; (3) The powerful military, naval, and air forces we have maintained in East Asia and the Western Pacific; and (4) Our indispensable role in repelling the aggression against the Republic of Vietnam."

Secretary Rusk said that "without the protective shield which we have provided there would have been little if any progress in East Asia." He added: "And were we to falter now in Vietnam, much that has been gained would be lost."

Secretary Rusk did see "gratifying progress" in Vietnam, however, explaining:

"The military situation has been transformed since late 1964 and the first half of 1965, when Hanoi began to move into South Vietnam large units of the regular army of North Vietnam for what it expected to be the final victory. It was that action on their part which required the President to send American ground forces into combat.

"Although Hanoi continued to increase the flow of troops and of more powerful arms into the South, the enemy suffered a series of military defeats, and it became evident that his prospects of conquering South Vietnam were rapidly receding.

"Early this year the enemy made a supreme effort to reverse the tide. The results of the Tet offensive were badly misjudged by some commentators here and abroad. Both sides suffered losses. But the Communist losses were extreme. While the allied effort in Vietnam suffered a setback, the Tet offensive was a severe military defeat for the Communists. They did even less well when they tried a second time in May.

"For some time, we have been receiving intelligence about their preparations for a third offensive. The date for launching it appears to have been postponed several times. In any event, they are hurting and General Abrams (C.G. U.S. MACV) is confident of the ability of the defending forces to cope with a third major offensive if it materializes."

Air Force Will Conduct Career Program Conference

An Air Force-wide conference will be held at Offutt AFB, Nebr., Nov. 18-21, to develop methods of improving career programs throughout all commands.

Theme of the 3-day meeting will be "Motivation—A Challenge to Leadership."

Specifically, the conference will provide for exchange of views and ideas between major commands; review of personnel policies, procedures and programs as they relate to career motivation, and identification and study of problems requiring the review or action by Headquarters USAF.

In support of the purpose and theme, representatives from the Air Staff and certain major commands will present briefings on subjects of interest concerning officers and airmen.

In addition, there will be seminar discussions and a joint symposium to prepare the conference recommendations.

SAFETY AWARD—Lt. Gen. Richard G. Weede (left), Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic, presents the annual Chief of Naval Operations Aviation Safety Award to Lt. Col. C. C. Chisholm Jr., Commanding Officer of Marine Aerial Refueler Transport Squadron 252. The squadron logged 14,300 accident-free flight hours during FY68.

Importance of University Research to Defense Stressed

"The citadels of research are the universities," Lt. Gen. A. W. Betts, Army Chief of Research and Development, told the Armed Forces Communications-Electronics Association in Washington, D. C.

"In my judgment, the national interest will be seriously damaged if the excellent cooperation that now exists between the Department of Defense and research community in universities is interrupted for any reason."

General Betts brought out that recent articles alleged a pull-out of the academic community from defense-supported research due to the growing manifestations of student-faculty resistance. Many campuses have undergone turmoil on the subject and college administrators believe the turmoil created by these student demonstrations far outweighs the monetary gains to the university consequent to military support of research.

General Betts said that he disagrees with this and does not believe that universities seek defense support of research for monetary gains. "Rather, I believe the academic community must recognize as we do, that extensive military participation in research is absolutely necessary if we in the Defense Department are to stay abreast of advances in technology relevant to military needs."

He pointed out that the Congress entrusts the Department of Defense with vast sums for the development of new equipment and weapons systems and "the taxpayer has every reason to expect that the best and most advanced technology will be applied to our development efforts. Our military posture depends on it."

The Army R&D chief said that while the extent of this university disenchantment trend is not great enough to cause panic, it is certainly evident and as far as the Army program for support of research is involved, "I am personally convinced that it is vital to reverse this trend."

He said that the Army must be technologically competent in research, development or procurement of new weapons and equipment. A report to the President in 1962 on operation of government research laboratories made it very clear.

"Among other things, it reached four very important conclusions: i.e., the Department of Defense is the biggest customer of technology in the country. It must, therefore, be an independent buyer of technology. To be an intelligent buyer, it must be technically competent and to be technically competent, it must do in-house work, including basic research.

Therefore, it follows that the Army must do in-house basic research, yet the bulk of basic research is done in our universities. This is appropriate."

He went on to say that to avoid unnecessary duplication between the two and to insure that research leads to a really important advance in technology, there must be established a mechanism for detailed interchange of information. "There is no better way to encourage this interchange of information than for us to support research efforts in the universities."

He mentioned that in addition to the research results of such support, "There are the added benefits of the existence of a large pool of consultants on whom we can draw when the need arises, plus assisting in the creation of a trained manpower pool from the graduate schools."

He offered as a solution, "cooperative activity and mutual understanding. The universities must have a part to play."

General Betts said that generally the universities which work under contract to the Army on basic research are sincerely and positively dedicated to one goal—"the pursuit of knowledge." He mentioned that most of them recognize that this knowledge may and probably will be used to strengthen our military posture.

"In fact, there is a great deal of evidence that universities would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to stay in the forefront of science and technology without having had the leadership and support of the Defense Community—a community that had to be concerned with pushing the state of the art."

He pointed out that research supported by the military has produced many important technological advances of great general benefit. "In fact, a recent study showed that over ten percent of events that led to a major advance in weapons systems capability came from Defense supported basic research."

He then said, "Actually, we are all interested in one ultimate goal, a just and honorable peace in the world. To have an adequate military posture, we must apply the most advanced technology to our weapons and equipment. To stay abreast of advances in technology, the military must be intimately involved in the support of research.

"It would be a national disaster if the universities could not make an appropriate contribution to our national strength."

CIVIL AIR PATROL COMMANDER —Maj. Gen. Walter B. Putnam has returned to active duty from retirement to accept special assignment as National Commander, Civil Air Patrol, and Commander, Civil Air Patrol, USAF. He will assume his new duties Nov. 1.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1968 342-468 / A-18